

AMENDMENT WILL PROVIDE LEASES

California State Senate Adopts the Clause By Non-Partisan Vote and Sends It to State Printer on Emergency Rush Order—May Take Final Vote Today

BRYAN WILL NOT LEAVE SACRAMENTO

Secretary Says He Has Not Exhausted His Resources, But Still Hopes to Influence the Legislature—Violent Protests From the Large Land Interests of the State Bring About the Amendment

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Bryan telegraphed today he had reconsidered his purpose to start at once for Washington and would remain in Sacramento until the alien land legislation is concluded. Officials here say the secretary feels he has not exhausted his resources and still hopes to influence the legislation in accordance with the administration's views.

Sacramento, Cal., May 2.—An amendment to the Webb re-draft of the anti-alien land bill, permitting ineligible aliens to lease agricultural property for a period of not exceeding three years, was adopted by the senate at noon by a non-partisan vote, and the bill was sent to the printer with emergency rush orders.

Under ordinary circumstances the amended bill could not be ready for final action before next week, but the majority leaders had arranged in advance for quick action, and it was arranged that the new copy would be back from the printing office in time for a final vote today.

The majority leaders had guarded against delay to the extent of secretly sending a copy of their amendments to the printer before the matter came before the senate.

The decision to amend the bill and at the same time to prevent further postponements was reached at a conference held between Governor Johnson, Attorney General Webb and Senator Boynton, floor leader of the upper house.

Interests Protested Against Bill.

The original bill prohibited both ownership and lease holds, but upon the receipt of violent protests from large land interests that would be seriously affected if leases were eliminated, it was thought best to make this specific exemption in the bill before bringing it up for final passage.

The amendments make the measure identical with the bill introduced in the assembly last night.

Senator Boynton hastily prepared the amendment, which he introduced when the bill was called up as a special order at 11:15 o'clock.

The debate on Boynton's amendment and on the changes which were proposed also by Senators Wright and Campbell, in addition to consideration of Senator Curtin's resolutions proposing that the legislature defer to the wishes of President Wilson, was expected to last throughout the day, although from the standpoint of the majority leaders it was the program merely to adopt Boynton's amendment, reject all others and the Curtin resolution as well, and send the bill back to the printer with a rush order, so that it might be returned as quickly as possible.

Considerable disappointment was expressed by a number of Progressives over the change because of the loss of time involved, but at the request of the leaders, they offered no opposition to the amendment.

Telegram of Protest.

A long telegram of protest against the passage of an anti-alien land law signed by George Shima, the "potato" king of California, and president of the Japanese Association of America, was read in the senate this morning.

Shima is the wealthiest Japanese in the state and is said to have large land interests in the delta region of the San Joaquin river. His message was as follows:

"Japan has ceased to send laborers to America. The Japanese who are here have tried to keep both the word and the spirit of all laws and treaties. They have settled in this land of liberty and equality with trust and confidence in the American people.

"We appeal to you and to your association to consider well the result of any unfavorable legislation upon them and American industry as well. We hope justice and humanity, which we conceive to be the fundamental principles of the American nation, will not be forgotten at this time."

More than a dozen telegrams from labor organizations throughout the state were received, all urging the enactment of a law to prevent ownership by "aliens who are ineligible to citizenship."

The chap with the loudest voice doesn't always win the argument.

ed the revolutionary movement in north Mexico, gave weight today to a statement issued from constitutional headquarters that active campaigning by the federal troops had ceased.

Another report stated that General Lopez, campaigning with Aubert, was negotiating to join Carranza. Rabago is fighting a different branch of the Constitutionalists.

MILLIONAIRE WAS VICTIM

Police Believe That Giant Bandits Prime Object of Holding Up Train Was to Secure Bank Role of James Short

Kansas City, Mo., May 2.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Short's pocketbook, empty, was found on the Missouri river bank three miles east of the business center of Kansas City. Nearby bloody footprints led to a thick, A cord of police was thrown about the thicket and began closing in.

It was believed the robber, dangerously wounded, was hidden in the underbrush.

Kansas City, Mo., May 2.—To rob the Joplin millionaire, Jesse M. Short, was the real object of the giant bandit who held up a Kansas City Southern passenger train in the Kansas City suburbs early today and the "holding up" of several other passengers was merely incidental, according to the theory of the police who investigated a thorough search for the robber today. After a lively duel with Mr. Short in the narrow Pullman, the robber fell off the train wounded, carrying \$1,000 of Short's money, and the wealthy mine owner was left lying in his berth with three bullets in his body.

Physicians attending Short at a local hospital say he will recover unless unforeseen complications arise.

According to a telegram sent the police early today from Grand View, Mo., by C. G. Gibson, conductor of the train, which continued on its way south, the total amount of loot obtained amounted to \$1,100 in money and a \$32 diamond. Of this, Gibson said Short lost \$1,000; W. J. Schafer, Neck City, Mo., \$65, and F. A. Seaman, Eureka Springs, Ark., \$35 and a diamond stud.

When daylight came the search for the big robber went forward with double vigor. What in the darkness of the night was believed to be a trail of blood left after the man who fell off the train, vanished with the dawn and a dozen detectives found nothing to guide them.

The train was just pulling out of the depot here when a tall man ran out of the darkness of the railroad yards and climbed up the steps of the Pullman car. He had a handkerchief over the lower part of his face and carried two pistols.

Oscar Allen, negro porter, who saw him board the train, rushed out and ordered him away. The robber covered him with his pistol and said:

"I am going to put over a trick here. You sit down there and be quiet. I will need you."

Robber Was Very Nervous.

After the train had proceeded about three miles the robber ordered Allen to go ahead of him through the train. In the sitting room of the observation car were W. J. Schafer of Neck City, Mo., and F. A. Seaman of Eureka Springs, Ark. The robber's voice trembled as he demanded their valuables, but they offered no resistance and gave him money and jewelry amounting to about \$200.

Preceded by the frightened negro, the robber then entered the chair car, where there was about a dozen passengers, all men.

"Hold up your hands," was the command with which the robber greeted them. He had recovered a steady nerve by this time and his voice no longer indicated fear. The passengers readily complied with his demand and he passed along collecting their money and jewelry, all of which he placed in a large pocket of his coat, made apparently for the purpose.

The robbery of the chair car was accomplished within five minutes and the surprised passengers obeyed the final injunction of the robber to sit down and remain quiet.

Short Remains Upon Robber.

The Pullman car was next entered. There every one was in bed with the curtains drawn. After robbing two passengers, from whom he secured small amounts of money, the robber came to the berth occupied by Short. "Give me your money," the robber demanded in a whisper as he shook the sleeping man. When awakened sufficiently to realize the import of the command, Short handed over a thousand dollars in money and a large diamond stud. As the robber turned to leave Short seized an automatic pistol and fired through the curtain. The robber returned the fire and both men emptied their weapons, each shooting

blindly through the curtain, which was perforated by almost a dozen bullets. One bullet struck Short's forehead and another lodged in his knee.

Short fell back in his berth and the robber fled towards the rear of the train. Passengers in the other cars, aroused by the shots, followed him and saw him drop from the train, which was just being brought to a stop. He left blood stains in the aisles and on the back platform and the passengers said he appeared to be badly hurt.

The conductor in charge of the train was C. G. Gibson. When he heard the shooting he seized a pistol and, accompanied by a porter, R. B. Sales, and E. W. Ball, a brakeman armed with express messenger guns, started for the Pullman car. Before they could get the aisles clear of passengers so they could use their weapons, the robber had leaped from the train.

The police were notified of the robbery and an ambulance summoned to take Short to a hospital. Physicians there said that while his wounds were serious, they did not consider them fatal.

Short Makes a Statement.

Short was able to make a statement regarding the robbery after his arrival at the hospital.

"I had two pocketbooks concealed in my berth," he said, "one containing a thousand dollars in currency. When the robber shook me and demanded my money I moved the pillow and shoved back the covers, exposing the purse containing the larger amount. I tried to hide the purse in the bed clothes again, but the robber was too quick for me."

"What was that?" he asked the porter.

"A pocketbook," was the answer. "Reach in and get it," the robber commanded, and despite my efforts to prevent it the porter grabbed the purse and handed it to the robber."

"As he turned away I got my pistol from under the pillow and began shooting at him. He returned the fire and disabled me."

"He failed, however, to get a diamond ring valued at \$2,000 and seven \$20 gold pieces which were in a pocket of my trousers."

MONTENEGRO SITUATION

Essaad Pasha Establishes a Government at Tirana, South of Scutari—Montenegro Still in Control of the Albanian City—Powers Waiting Results

Athens, Greece, May 2.—A letter received here from Corfu states that Essaad Pasha, who was the Turkish commander-in-chief during the prolonged siege of Scutari by the Montenegrins, has formed a government at Tirana, where he has proclaimed the autonomy of Albania under the suzerainty of Turkey and hoisted the Turkish flag instead of the Albanian flag.

Essaad Pasha has also written a letter to the metropolitan of Durazzo stating that the Albanian government recognizes the authority of the orthodox church to which it will offer its protection.

This letter further states that the Albanian government is in no way hostile to Greece and that it recognizes the northern frontier of Epirus, in accordance with the demands of the Greek government.

Tirana, where Essaad Pasha has set up his rule, is in a district full of the reminiscences of ancient Albanian princes.

It is about 54 miles south of Scutari and within 12 miles of Croatia, where the former Albanian prince Scanderbeg, resisted for many years in the early fifteenth century the flowing tide of the Moslem invasion of Europe.

PARADE OF SUFFRAGIST

New York, May 2.—With parade, pageant and appeal from the public platform, the women of New York City who believe in woman suffrage will hold a demonstration tonight and tomorrow in favor of their cause.

Theodore Roosevelt has consented to be one of the speakers, and, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, will deliver an address tonight at the pageant, depicting woman's dream of freedom, to be given at the Metropolitan opera house.

Tomorrow afternoon what is expected to be the greatest woman suffrage parade ever held—thirty thousand strong—will move up Fifth avenue. When it is over, men and women orators in automobiles will appeal to the people in the plaza at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, a great meeting will be held in Carnegie hall, at which prominent men and women workers for the cause will deliver more addresses.

Delegations of women from neighboring states, many of national prominence, some coming by special train, with their own bands, began pouring into the city today to take part in the demonstration, and it was estimated at national suffrage headquarters that more than 5,000 women from out of town would march in the parade.

When a man gets all he thinks he needs he has a large surplus.

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RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC

U. S. Charge d' Affaires at Peking—First of the Powers to Extend Formality to Country

Washington, May 2.—The new Chinese republic was formally recognized today by the United States. Charles Williams at Peking cabled that he had delivered the formal recognition as he was authorized to do upon complete organization of the new government.

This government's action has created a most interesting international situation and bring to the point the intentions of the five other powers parties to the six-power loan negotiation from which the United States recently withdrew, announcing its purpose to recognize and urging others to do the same.

FIGHT OVER FRUIT DUTY

Washington, May 2.—The fight over the proposed reduction of duties on citrus fruits opened today's debate on the tariff bill in the house. Despite the pressing of the bill as rapidly as possible by the Democratic leaders, the agriculture schedule, perhaps the vehicle of the last vigorous opposition by the minority, had not been finished at last night's session.

The schedule relating to wines, spirits, beverages, cotton, wool, silks, paper and sundries were all in sight early today as likely to be acted upon before the close of tonight's session.

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FIRE DESTROYS THE RIO GRANDE SHEDS

Flames at One Time Extended Over a Block and Threatened Two Blocks of Homes on Twenty-first Street, Between Grant and Wall Avenue—Long Strings of Hose Had to be Laid From Washington Avenue—Flames Fanned by High Wind.

The ice sheds and freight storage houses of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, more than one block in length west of the Rio Grande freight depot, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss estimated at between \$25,000 and \$35,000.

All the hose in the equipment of both fire departments was in use. The small size of the water main on Twenty-first street made it necessary the running of long lines of hose from the Washington avenue main, two blocks away.

The stiff wind that blew, whipped the flame into such magnitude that the blaze had gained a good start before the arrival of the fire department and the frame buildings, which were as dry as tinder, blazed fiercely.

At one time the wind blew burning embers to the roofs of the houses on Twenty-first street between Grant and Lincoln avenues, and many roofs caught fire but were extinguished by garden hose and the big streams of the firemen. Practically every resident along that block removed household furnishings into the street.

The alarm came in to the Central department at 2:30 o'clock from box 15 and the auto truck, chemical and truck answered hurriedly. All the hose available was connected with the stand pipes on Twenty-first street and it was then found that the main was too small to supply all the lines of hose and afford any pressure.

The auto truck and chemical made a hurried trip back to the central station and brought all the hose available. This extra hose was attached to the hydrants on Washington avenue. Streams were then turned on all parts of the blaze which extended more than one of Ogden's long city blocks.

Several box cars, which were sidetracked were burned and the coal yard of the Williams company, near Lincoln avenue, took fire but the flames were extinguished by chemical.

Near the eastern end of the burning sheds was a store house containing several hundred sacks of Portland cement and when this caught fire some of the cement was damaged by the water.

Although the smoke was choking, the heat stifling and flying embers were thick, the boys of both departments fought the flames unflinchingly and ventured to points thought dangerous by the hundreds of onlookers, in order to force the water at important points.

At one time the word was given that a tank car near the blazing building was filled with gasoline, but this report proved unfounded. The tank car did contain gasoline, but had been emptied.

The gas house was only a short distance from the blaze and a force of men was placed on guard to signal in case the fire approached too near the plant.

Several thousand tons of ice were exposed when the roof and walls of the sheds fell and, as the snow melted away, the ice melted rapidly.

Although it is not known definitely what started the fire, it thought to have been sparks from an engine lodging in the shingle roof.

The black, dense smoke from the fire could be seen from all parts of the city and at times the flames mounted into the air a hundred feet. The streets leading to the scene were alive with people hurrying to the place on foot, on bicycles and in automobiles.

The firemen received the aid of many willing volunteers who donned the helmets and reported to Chief Canfield for duty. Many suits were spoiled when the water from the chemical doused them, but no one seemed to mind in the least.

At a late hour this afternoon the blaze was not completely extinguished, but the danger of the fire spreading to other buildings had been overcome.

The police were called to the scene and assisted the firemen.

Many of the women who resided in the houses on the street were panicked when they observed the extent of the blaze and removed goods from their homes while crying hysterically. More cool-headed neighbors quieted the fears of many when the danger had passed.

Willing helpers mounted the roofs and sprayed the shingles with water from the garden hose, reducing the danger from flying embers.

The fences of the homes separating the railroad yards from the private property were destroyed and the fence in one case worked along the fence

SECOND FIRE

At 3:20 o'clock, the ice house of the Reed hotel, situated in the rear of the Ogden Steam laundry, caught fire, supposedly from sparks, and there was a big blaze before employees of the laundry discovered the fire. When the fire department was called there was no apparatus on duty and the only man left on duty was at his wife's end to get word to the department. A motorcycle rider was hailed and he set off at a rapid pace to the fire at the Denver & Rio Grande yards. The hose wagon answered with two men and was followed in a few seconds by the chemical auto truck with others. The blaze was confined to the roof and, although there was danger of spreading to other buildings, the arrival of the department after the short delay, prevented further damage.

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SURRENDER OF LAND TO U. S.

Denver, May 2.—Coal land involving 4,400 acres and valued at approximately \$1,000,000, was surrendered to the United States government today by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in consideration of the dismissal of a suit involving 5,800 acres owned by the company.

The land is located in southern Colorado.

The chap with the loudest voice doesn't always win the argument.

League Baseball Every Day This Week BUTTE vs. OGDEN at GLENWOOD PARK

GAME CALLED AT 3:30 O'CLOCK DURING THE WEEK AND AT 3 O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY

(For Additional Sport News See Pages 2 and 5.)